Test Bank for Java Illuminated 5th Edition by Anderson

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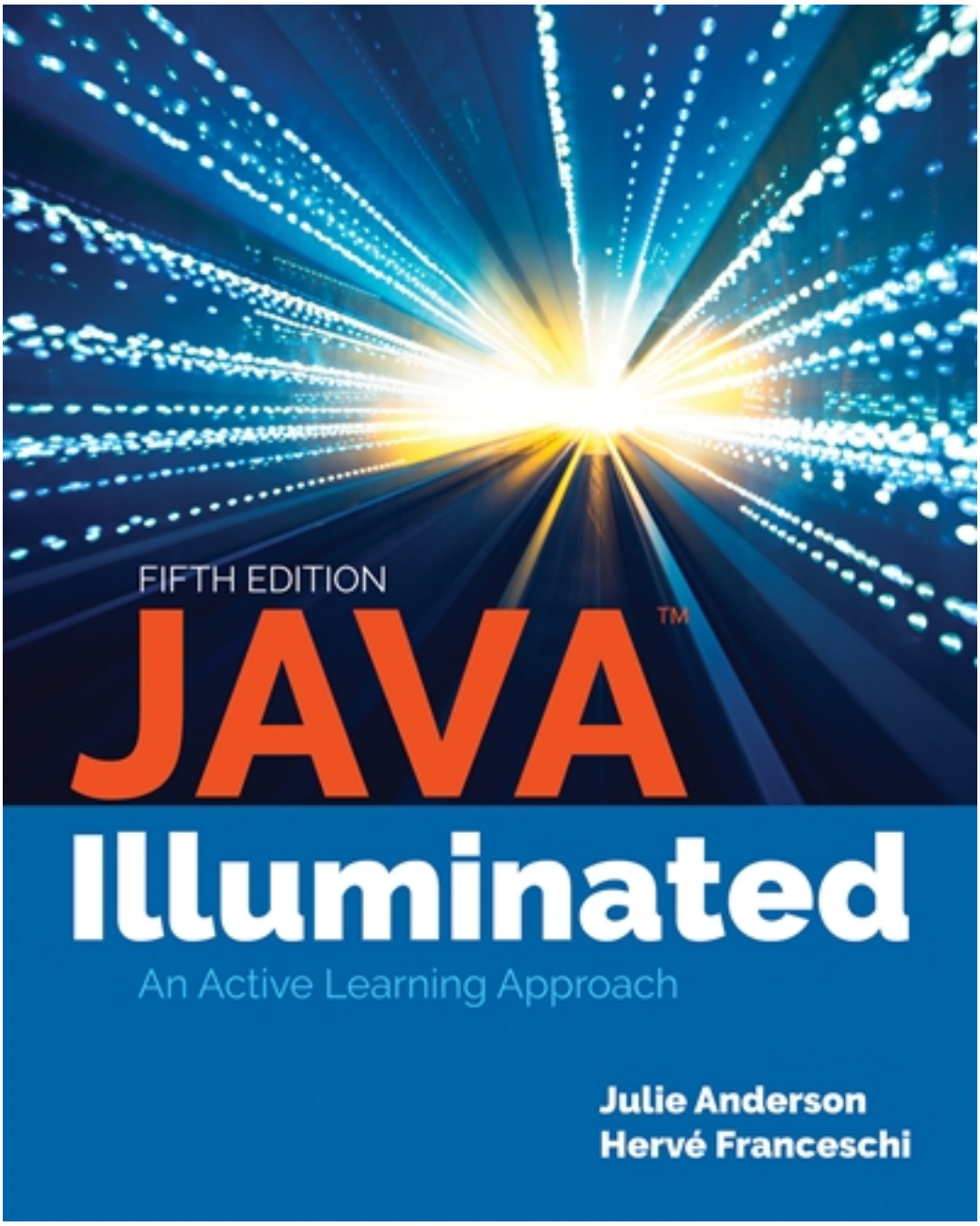

Test Bank

Import Settings:
Base Settings: Brownstone Default
Information Field: Complexity
Information Field: Ahead
Information Field: Subject
Information Field: Title
Information Field: Taxonomy
Highest Answer Letter: E
Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No
NAS ISBN13: 9781284239928, add to Ahead, Title tags

Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is *not* a hexadecimal digit?
A) 0
B) 9
C) A
D) F
E) G
Ans: E
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Data Representation
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Analysis

2. The binary number *1010* is equivalent to which hexadecimal number?
A) A
B) B
C) C
D) D
E) 9
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Data Representation
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Analysis

3. What does JVM stand for?
A) Java Virtual Memory
B) Job Virtual Machine
C) Java Virtual Mode
D) Java Veritable Machine

E) Java Virtual Machine
Ans: E
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Programming Languages
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

4. What is the name of the Java compiler?
A) `java`
B) `javac`
C) `compiler`
D) `cc`
E) `jc`
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: An Introduction to Programming
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

5. When you successfully compile the file *Hi.java*, the file _____ is created.
A) `Hi`
B) `Hi.javac`
C) `Hi.class`
D) `class`
E) `Hi.java`
Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: An Introduction to Programming
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Application

6. You have successfully compiled the file *Hi.java*. How do you run the corresponding program from the command line?
A) `java Hi.java`
B) `java Hi.class`
C) `java Hi`
D) `Hi`
E) `Hi.class`
Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: An Introduction to Programming
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Application

7. Which company introduced Java?
A) Microsoft
B) IBM
C) Sun Microsystems (now Oracle)
D) AT&T
E) MIT
Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Programming Languages
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Application

True/False

1. True or False? Main memory is made of DRAM.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Basic Computer Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

2. True or False? A CPU rated at 1 GHz is capable of executing 1 million instructions per second.
Ans: False
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Basic Computer Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

3. True or False? A single bit can store one value, either a 0 or a 1.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Basic Computer Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

4. True or False? Cache memory is hardware.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Basic Computer Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language

Taxonomy: Recall

5. True or False? Binary numbers are composed of *0*s and *1*s.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Data Representation
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

6. True or False? The base for hexadecimal numbers is 15.
Ans: False
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Data Representation
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

7. True or False? Java is a high-level language.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Programming Languages
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

8. True or False? Java is an object-oriented language.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Programming Languages
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

Short Answer

1. CPU stands for _____.
Ans: central processing unit
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Basic Computer Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

2. A byte contains _____ bits.
Ans: 8
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Basic Computer Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

3. DRAM stands for _____.
Ans: dynamic random access memory
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Basic Computer Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

4. URL stands for _____.
Ans: uniform resource locator
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Basic Computer Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

5. Unicode is a world standard to represent _____.
Ans: characters
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Data Representation
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

Essay

1. Compare the causes of compiler, run-time, and logic errors.
Ans: Compiler errors arise from incorrect language syntax or misspellings. Run-time errors result from incorrect use of classes. Logic errors arise from incorrect program design or incorrect implementation of the design.
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: An Introduction to Programming
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Analysis

2. How would you convert a binary number to a decimal number?
Ans: Multiply each digit in the binary number by $2^{position-1}$ and add all these values; count the rightmost position as position 1 and move left through the binary number.
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Data Representation
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Application

3. Give two examples of operating systems.
Ans: Windows and Unix are two examples of operating systems.
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Basic Computer Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Analysis

4. List the digits and characters used in hexadecimal representation.
Ans: Digits 0 to 9 and characters A to F are used in hexadecimal representation.
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Data Representation
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

5. What does it mean for a program to be readable?
Ans: Someone else should be able to read your program and figure out what it does and how it does it.
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Introduction
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Recall

6. Why would writing readable code help advance your career?
Ans: Writing readable code allows someone else to take over the maintenance of your program while you move on to bigger and better responsibilities.
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Introduction
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Application

7. Convert 162 into a binary number. Show your work.
Ans:

$2^7 = 128$; 162 – 128 = 34
$2^5 = 32$, and $2^1 = 2$, so
$2^7*1 + 2^6*0 + 2^5*1 + 2^4*0 + 2^3*0 + 2^2*0 + 2^1*1 + 2^0*0$= 1010 0010
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Data Representation
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Programming and the Java Language
Taxonomy: Application

Multiple Choice

1. The hexadecimal number *C1* is equivalent to which decimal number?
A) 13
B) 193
C) 161
D) 1
E) 121
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Data Representation
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Application

2. The hexadecimal number *8C* is equivalent to which binary number?
A) 1100
B) 100012
C) 10001100
D) 110011
E) 11001000
Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Data Representation
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Application

3. The decimal value of the Unicode character *A* is:
A) 0.
B) 1.
C) 27.
D) 65.
E) 56.
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Data Representation
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Analysis

True/False

1. Java is case-sensitive.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: An Introduction to Programming
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Recall

2. Boundary conditions are the values that sit on the boundaries of producing different output for a program.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: An Introduction to Programming
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Recall

3. Linux is an example of application software.
Ans: False
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Basic Computer Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Recall

4. An operating system can schedule multiple programs to run during the same time interval.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Basic Computer Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Recall

5. GHz stands for gigahertz.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Basic Computer Concepts
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Recall

Short Answer

1. Java's syntax is similar to the syntax of the _____ programming language.
Ans: C++
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Programming Languages
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Recall

2. The Java compiler converts Java source code into _____, which is a machine language for a virtual machine.
Ans: byte codes

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Programming Languages
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Recall

3. _____ is a method for expressing a program's order of instructions in the English language.
Ans: Pseudocode
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: An Introduction to Programming
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Analysis